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The value of Dr. Barnard's many services to science and education were recognized by academies and seats of learning. He was elected an Associate Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1860. He was included among those named in the act of incorporation of the National Academy of Science by Congress, in 1863, was chairman of an important committee on weights, measures, and coinage, and Foreign Secretary for a time. In 1871 he was chosen a member of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. He was also a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Liege. He received the degree of LL. D. from Jefferson College in 1855, and from Yale in 1859; and the degree of S. T. D. from the University of Mississippi in 1861. The Regents of the University of New York made him a Doctor of Letters in 1872.

It is understood that Dr. Barnard, devoted to the end to the cause of education, and faithful to the College which had adopted and honored him, and to which he had given twenty years of his ripened thought, has left his whole property (about 80,000 dollars) to Columbia College, to be available after the death of Mrs. Barnard.

JOHN CALL DALTON.

John Call Dalton was born in Chelmsford, Mass., on February 2, 1825. He was the son of John Call Dalton, a practitioner of medicine of unusual attainments and great success in his profession.

The subject of this notice was a graduate of Harvard College, of the class of 1844, and received his degree in medicine from the same institution in 1847. He at once devoted himself to the study of experimental physiology and comparative pathology. After a short residence in Boston, he was appointed to the Professorship of Physiology in the medical department of the University of Buffalo. He subsequently occupied the same position in the Vermont Medical College, and in the Long Island College Hospital. In 1861 he became assistant surgeon of the New York Seventh Regiment, and, later, Brigade Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, serving in many important medical duties till February 14, 1864.

In 1864 he began his active work in New York and was until his death, on February 12, 1889, connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at first as Professor of Physiology, and from 1883 as its President.

Dr. Dalton was distinctly a teacher. To a thorough knowledge of his subject he added the skill of a successful experimenter, and a command of simple, exact, and attractive language, and in consequence never failed to attract and retain the attention of listener and reader. His great merit was this, that he made a place here for the study of experimental physiology. He had been preceded by Magendie and Claude Bernard in Europe, but in this country he was incontestably the leader.

His first published work of importance was an essay on the "Corpus Luteum of Pregnancy." This received a prize offered by the American Medical Association, and was at once recognized as the work of an independent and careful investigator.

In 1859 appeared the first edition of the "Treatise on Human Physiology." This work was soon found to be better adapted to the uses of students of medicine than any other then in existence, and it has been the text-book of the majority of the physicians of this country. It was one of the few text-books in which a teacher of physiology had ventured to discard the well-worn commonplaces, which seem to have a meaning, but are, in fact, nothing but abstract ideas, and scarcely recognize a connection between the laws that govern the universe and those that affect the human body. Vital force was a phrase much used; and so long as the student was taught that this mysterious something was the only explanation of the functional activities, investigation was necessarily at a standstill.

Dalton brilliantly asserted the claims of original investigation upon the living subject to the chief place in the study of physiology. Both the merits and the defects of this book were eminently characteristic of the man. The subjects not sufficiently elaborated in this work — and they are few in number — were those which had not been experimentally studied by himself. That this text-book after the lapse of thirty years is still in general use, is conclusive evidence of the careful revisions and additions which the author was constantly making.

His pronounced position brought upon him the reproaches and threats of those who oppose vivisection under all circumstances. Before legislative bodies, as well as at the bar of public opinion, he maintained most convincingly the position he had early assumed, — that vivisection, as he practised and taught it, was essentially humane.

In 1885 he published his "Topographical Anatomy of the Brain." In this, his last contribution to science, as in his earliest essay, the same good qualities are manifest. He sought to display the structure of the brain, — so far at least as the unaided eye can study it. Fortunately he brought his great work to a conclusion, and has built by it a permanent monument to his skilful, well-trained eye, powers of patient investigation and exact observation, and that felicity of statement in which he never failed.

Upon this and upon the Treatise on Physiology his reputation hereafter will rest; but they represent by no means all his useful activities. In all the higher relations of medical teaching he was constantly busied. A large number of instructive, original, and attractive addresses are proofs of the eagerness with which men listened to him.

He became an Associate Fellow of the Academy in 1855, and was an early member of the National Academy of Sciences.

EZEKIEL BROWN ELLIOTT.

Ezekiel Brown Elliott was born in Sweden, near Brockport, Monroe County, New York, on July 16, 1823. His father, John B. Elliott, was a doctor of medicine. In 1845 the family moved to Waterloo, Seneca County, New York. Ezekiel Elliott attended the High School in that place, and later, the Academy at Geneva, New York, where he was prepared for admission to Hamilton College which he entered in 1840. He graduated in 1844, having been a diligent student, displaying marked capacity for mathematics, astronomy, and physics.

Subsequent to graduation from college, Mr. Elliott pursued the vocation of teacher, until 1849, having charge of schools in Grand Rapids, Michigan, Lyons and Macedon, New York, and Eastport, Maine. In the last named year Mr. Elliott went to Boston and opened an office as " Actuary and Electrician." It was to work in the latter capacity that, during the first succeeding years, he devoted the greater part of his time. I find, in Mr. Elliott's handwriting, the following account of his connection with the extension of the telegraph service in the Eastern States: "Just before the latter half of the year 1849, I aided in opening the House Printing Telegraph line between Boston and New York, taking charge of the office in Boston, having previously spent a few weeks in Providence, R. I., making myself familiar with the operations necessary. Subsequently I became, for a short time, joint proprietor of the line with Mr. W. O. Lewis, of Hartford, Connecticut; and still subsequently Mr. Lewis and myself were joint superintendents. Later, I accepted the superintendency of the Boston, Troy, and Albany Printing [House] line of telegraph. I relinquished my relation with the telegraph, I think, in 1854." Mr. Elliott, however, industriously kept up his work in physics. I find